



NUMBER 10,000

NEW YORK WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

PRICE ONE CENT

## The Latest News

Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

## STATEMENT IN MARYLAND AGAIN

## REPORTED RETURN OF THE REBELS.

## HUNTER'S FORCES DEFEATED.

## Losses Said to be Heavy.

## Generals Massing at Harper's Ferry.

## News Much Confused.

## Sherman's Late Operations.

## AND THRILLING DETAILS.

## Fierce Fighting, Breast to Breast.

## OTHER EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Other Naval Fight at Hand.

## Reported Mediation in America.

## Land will Interfere when Grant and Sherman are Defeated.

## AT DEMAND FOR U. S. STOCKS.

## INTERESTING LOCAL NEWS.

## New York State Quota 89,000 Men

## Equal Enlistments to be Allowed.

## LOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

## Whole Ship's Crew Down.

## 80, 80, 80.

## New Excitement in Maryland.

## Reported Renewal of the Raid, and

## Defeat of the Union Forces.

## Baltimore, July 26.—We learn that orders were

## to remove the army and medical stores from

## derick, last night, and prepare to evacuate the

## city, in case of the advance of the rebels—checked

## that direction. That the official intelligence from

## Valley, last evening, was not so favorable as would

## be inferred from the fact that Gen. Hunter

## convened the "Loyal League" last night, to

## advise with them as to holding themselves in readi-

## ness in case their services should be required for the

## defense of the city.

## The dispatches received here last night merely an-

## nounced that Gen. Averill had been compelled to

## retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but

## mentioned no serious disasters as having occurred. At

## early hour of yesterday afternoon, dispatches were

## received from Sandy Hook, and other points, by the

## telegraph of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio

## road, to the effect that hostile movements had been

## detected on the part of the enemy, and that it would

## be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

## A train which left Camden Station, yesterday

## morning, proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those

## in charge of it, yielding to the suggestions of Gen.

## Hunt, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned,

## and a number of passengers in the train was not large.

## The train which left here yesterday morning for

## West and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, re-

## turned about half past seven o'clock last evening. All

## cars were crowded with Federal officers, who re-

## ported that a heavy fight had taken place between

## Hunt's Ferry and Winchester, and that Gen. Hun-

## ter had been repulsed; also that several pieces of ar-

## tillery and a large number of men, of two brigades,

## had been captured by the rebels.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

## Baltimore, July 26th.—The city last night was full

## of rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah

## valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to

## the forces under Gen. Averill, which last week at-

## tacked and defeated a portion of Gen. Early's forces

## near Winchester. Among the rumors prevalent were

## the deaths of Generals Kelly and Averill as well as of

## Col. Malligan. The facts, far as we have been able to

## ascertain them, are that Gen. Averill, after his suc-

## cessful encounter with Gen. Early's forces, pursued

## them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where

## they made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Sat-

## urday and Sunday, the rebels having in the meantime

## been reinforced, General Averill was compelled to

## fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the

## army at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacua-

## tion of Martinsburg. The rebels appear to have pur-

## sued him to his retreat, and yesterday afternoon

## again occupied Martinsburg, where they cut the tele-

## graph wires and commenced again the destruction of

## the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Our

## sources according to the best advices we could obtain,

## are now concentrating at Harper's Ferry, under the

## command of General Hunter. The rebels hold Mar-

## tinsburg, and rumor states them to be in large force.

## The object of the rebels in returning, is doubtless to

## give time for the safety of their trains of plunder, and

## to secure the collection of a portion of the crop in the

## Shenandoah Valley.

## THIRD DISPATCH.

## Baltimore, July 26.—The evening edition of the

## American publishes the following:

## "We have been able to ascertain this morning,

## obtaining definite with regard to the rebel move-

## ments in Martinsburg, and along the line of the Baltimore

## and Ohio Railroad, further than the fact that most

## of the exciting stories in circulation on Monday eve-

## ning were either unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

## As far as we can understand, this morning, Gen.

## Averill has not been killed, as reported, but was

## repulsed by greatly superior rebel forces to fall back

## to the Potomac, and from thence through Martinsburg

## and Williamsport, Md., carrying with him the entire

## army at that point. Whether the rebels occupied

## Martinsburg last night is not known, but of its evacua-

## tion there seems to be no doubt. This morning the

## train to Frederick and Washington went out as

## usual, and a train for Sandy Hook left at 7.45 A. M.

## The suspension of telegraphic operations last night

## seems to have been caused by the storm of wind

## blowing down a pole. General Hunter has, however,

## maintained all telegraphic communication with Har-

## per's Ferry, and of course we have nothing direct

## from that vicinity.

## FOURTH DISPATCH.

## Baltimore, July 26.—It is extremely difficult to ob-

## tain any authentic information relative to affairs on

## the Upper Potomac and the rebel movements in the

## valley. As far as the general fact of the campaign and

from positive statements hourly put in circulation

here are evidently false, and therefore not worth re-

peating.

From all information thus far obtained it is be-

lieved that it will be found that the rebel force at

present in the valley, and reported to be at Martins-

burg and other points, is none other than the recent

force of raiders, who, finding that they were no

longer pursued by any large force, suddenly

turned and fell upon our small force under

General Crook, with the effect of driving

him back beyond the Potomac and thence the Val-

ley from Federal troops, so as to be enabled to rather

the crops of the valley so vitally important to Lee's

army. Doubtless their purpose at the same time to

do all the mischief they can north of the Potomac,

and may, it is thought, attempt a raid in the southern

counties of Pennsylvania.

It is believed to-night that the wild stories, so ex-

cessively circulated here last night and today, of dis-

aster to our forces in encountering the rebel advance,

have little foundation in fact. The amount of the

news, it is believed, will be found to be that General

Crook was, after a sharp contest, compelled to fall

back before a superior force, with no serious loss. The

loss of guns does not appear to rest on anything more

than rumor; and we have now counter reports that

all the guns were saved.

The telegraph line is working west as far as Har-

per's Ferry, but is in the exclusive use of the mili-

tary authorities. Trains are running regularly to

Frederick and Harper's Ferry. There is no excite-

ment here, and very little apprehension; though, of

course, proper precautionary measures are in pro-

gress.

## Reports via Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The BULLETIN has the fol-

lowing special dispatch from Washington:

General Crook met the enemy, on Sunday, at Win-

chester, and was repulsed and driven back to Wil-

liamsport, by way of Martinsburg. General Crook

had not his old command with him. General Hunter

for some cause having given him command of the

militia.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The BULLETIN has dis-

patches from the Baltimore AMERICAN saying: Gen-

eral Averill has fallen back to Harper's Ferry. A

dispatch from Chambersburg says there are no signs

of the rebels advancing further than Martinsburg.

## Rebel Cavalry at Hampton.

Fortress Monroe, July 24.—It is reported that a

squad of rebel cavalry came into Hampton last night,

frightening the darkies, &amp;c., when they retired, do-

ing but little damage.

## Reports via Washington.

Washington, July 26.—No intelligence of marked

importance was received by the Government up to

five o'clock this afternoon.

## Refugees' Stories.

Baltimore, July 26.—The American's Point Look-

out correspondent says:

"During last week there were large arrivals here of

refugees from the South, consisting of old men, wo-

men, and children, of all nationalities. They say that

the authorities at Richmond grant free passes to all

women and children and old men who wish to come

North. Some of these refugees say that when crossing

the Rappahannock they heard that General Sherman

had attacked General Early in his retreat and cap-

tured back a large number of cattle and wagons. The

fight was said to have taken place near Staunton.

## GENERAL SHERMAN.

The advance of General Sherman's army from the

Chattahoochee to Peach Tree Creek, a stream a

few miles north of Atlanta, running westward to

the Chattahoochee, was resisted by rebel skirmish-

ers, who fired from the cover of trees, logs and

rocks. The last of our forces crossed the river on

the 18th of July, and that and the following day

were devoted to getting the army in line. The weather

was fine for military operations, the air being cooled

by retreating showers, that fell almost every day.

The country for the first four miles south of the river

resembles the Alabama range on the north bank, and is

rugged and broken, consisting of hills and ravines, for

the most part covered with wood. When our advance

reached the North bank of Peach Tree Creek, on the

19th the rebels were discovered strongly posted on

the opposite side, and manifested a disposition to

dispute the crossing. Notwithstanding this, portions of

Generals Howard's and Schofield's corps established

themselves towards evening on the south bank of the

river, while General McPherson, with the left wing of

the Army of the Tennessee—was executing another

of his splendid flank movements in the direction of

Stono Mountain—a strong position fifteen miles east

of Atlanta, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad. General

McPherson's forces were the first to cross the

Chattahoochee, and at once swung round to within

two miles of Stono Mountain, where he drove

away the rebels who were guarding the railroad, and

drove up the track. On the 19th, news had

been received from Atlanta of the removal

of General Johnston and the appointment of

General Hood to command the rebel army, avowedly

for the purpose of giving battle, and the army was

at once excited to enthusiasm at the prospect of the

coming contest. On the 19th, while General Wil-

liams' brigade of General Palmer's corps was ad-

vancing towards high ridge held by the enemy, an

Ohio regiment, little in advance of the line, was fur-

iously assailed and was forced to retire, with the loss

of the colonel who was captured. A brigade

was at once thrown across the creek

to Dilworth's and the line was promptly restored

with a loss altogether of two hundred and fifty men.

General Hooker's corps crossed over on the 20th, and

took position on some low ground to the left of Pal-

mer's corps. Newton's division of Howard's corps,

situate to the left of Palmer's position, advanced to

occupy the ridge, from which Dilworth's brigade had

been driven back on the preceding day, and while

engaged in throwing up defenses was attacked during

the afternoon with desperate energy by a portion of

Howard's corps. The rebels advanced in lines two

and three deep, and though repeatedly repulsed with

fearful loss, approached frequently within a few rods

of our lines. The battle continued for some time.

Occasionally a brigade or regiment would waver, but

in such case it was instantly supported with fresh

troops. By this means the division was enabled to

stand firm without yielding an inch of ground. The

storm then raged over towards Hooker, who in

anticipation of attack advanced his corps towards the

high ground. On reaching the open ground in the

creek of the hill, a rebel force composed of part of

Hood's old corps emerged from the woods and to the

first time in the history of the campaign the two

parties met with neither party behind entrenchments.

The entire corps was struck simultaneously and a deadly

fight to face conflict occurred, the men frequently

advancing and firing volleys into each other's breast at

a distance of only fifteen feet. In this dreadful

engagement it would be almost invidious to declare

that any portion of Hooker's corps excelled the

rest. In Harrison's brigade a hand-to-hand conflict

took place in which both sides and men were

killed. On Colburn's center the line met and crossed

each other in the fury of battle and then changed

back to renew the conflict. In General Ward's divi-

sion every regiment except two were engaged at the

same moment. If any portion of the line wavered

under the first furious shock, it instantly

reformed and fought with increased energy.

General Judger's brigade of lantern soldiers

engaged in bravery with Robinson's West-

erners, which composed General Williams' division,

distinguished themselves eminently. The battle

then raged over towards Palmer's corps, and towards

night an immense rebel force composed of the

remnants of the day's fighting, was massed against

two corps in a last desperate attempt to break them.

The line stood firm, and at night the enemy with-

draw, fallen and discomfited, leaving their dead in

hundreds on the field of carnage. In this battle

General Hooker covered himself with fresh

glory and showed the confidence of the nation.

Our total losses amounted to two thousand, principal-

ly in Hooker's corps, as it fought in the open field.

The enemy lost one thousand killed and five thou-

sand in wounded and prisoners. Three rebel bri-

gades—generals Long, Stephens and Weatherstone—

were killed. Heavy skirmishing took place on other

portions of our line, but the brunt of the battle fell

on Hooker's corps first, and then on Palmer's.

The left wing under General McPherson drove the

enemy several miles on the 20th. General Frank

Blair's Corps on its extreme left advanced two miles

east of the Augusta railroad. On the 21st, two divi-

sions of Palmer's corps were moved forward to occupy

a portion of the ridge which remained in possession of

the enemy on the preceding night. The rebels were

driven back, and the entire plateau gained during